

# The Adams Sentinel.

A Family Journal--Devoted to Foreign and Domestic News, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Education, Morality, Science and Art, Amusement, Advertising, &c. &c.

At \$2.00 per annum, in advance.  
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ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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25 cents per square for each continuance.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXT."—Washington.

VOL. LII.

GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, MAY 31, 1852.

NO. 30.

## A CHALLENGE!

THE RICHEST & BEST ASSORTMENT OF  
SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,  
For Gentlemen's Wear,  
EVER OPENED IN GETTYSBURG!

**SKELLY & HOLLEBAUGH**  
TAKE pleasure in calling the attention of  
their friends and the public to their extensive  
stock of Fashionable Goods for Gentlemen's  
wear, just received from the city, which for variety  
of style, beauty of finish, and superior quality,  
challenges comparison with any other stock in the  
place. Our assortment of  
Clothes, plain and fancy Treasures and Cas-  
simeres, Vestings, Suits, and  
Summer Coatings, &c., &c.

**CANT BE BLAT!** Give us a call, and examine  
for yourselves. We have purchased our stock  
carefully, and with a desire to please the taste of  
all, from the most practical to the most tasteful  
TAILORING, in all its branches, attended  
to as heretofore, with the assistance of good work-  
men.

The FASHIONS for Spring and Summer  
have been received.

May 3.

## NEW SPRING GOODS

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

THE subscriber has just returned from Phila-  
delphia, with a heavy stock of SEASON-  
ABLE GOODS, which has been selected with great  
care, in reference to price, quality, and variety of  
the community, and which for variety and cheap-  
ness, he flatters himself, is unsurpassed by any  
other stock in the County. Particular attention  
is invited to an examination.

No charge for showing goods.

April 19.

## NEW GOODS!

MORE OF THEM, AND AT LOWER PRICES  
THAN EVER!

**W. M. W. PATTON** has returned from  
the City with a very large and well  
selected stock of

**HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES,**

of every variety and style, suitable for the season.

Call at the store of the "Two Extremes,"  
and you cannot fail to be satisfied in quantity, quality,  
and price.

Gettysburg, May 3.

## HATS AND CAPS.

GREAT EXCITEMENT! AND NO WONDER!

For S. S. McCREARY is selling off  
all kinds of

## HATS AND CAPS.

at remarkably low prices.

He has a splendid assortment of Fur, Silk,  
Russia, Kossuth and Slouch Hats, and Caps of the  
very latest Fashion. And he would most respec-  
tfully invite all persons to call and examine  
for themselves, and be convinced of the excel-  
lence and cheapness of the goods.

S. S. McCREARY.

N. B.—Merchants and others who purchase to  
sell again, are invited to call before purchasing  
elsewhere, if they want to buy goods so as to cre-  
ate an excitement, and make money so fast that  
it will almost frighten them. So come running,  
but don't fall. Keep running until you land safe at  
S. S. McCREARY'S.

April 26.

## A WORD TO THE LADIES.

**A. B. KURTZ**

WOULD respectfully inform the Ladies of  
Gettysburg and vicinity, that he has just  
received the largest and best assortment of BOY-  
NETS ever offered in the County—which will be  
sold lower than by any other establishment.—  
Call and see—no trouble to show. Don't forget  
the place—Kurtz's Cheap Corner.

March 22.

## LOOK HERE!

HOSIERY, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Collars,  
Edgings and Laces, Buttons, Book & Mail  
Machines, Fish Lures, Black Silk Lure and Fringe  
&c., &c., to be had in great variety at

April 12.

## HOUSEWARE AND GROCERIES

variety and cheap at

May 12.

## PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS.

OF all sizes, qualities and styles, for sale at  
the lowest prices, by

April 19.

## Ground Planter.

ON hand and for sale at *Luxur Green Steam  
Mill*, in Germany township.

May 10.

## HOUSEWARE GOODS

USHERS, one yard wide, for 4 cts., sheet,  
mugs, Shanties, Lenses, Towels, Napkins,  
Tumblers, Table Linens, Marcellus Quilted Checks,  
&c., all can be had, cheap and good, at

April 19.

## PARASOLS! PARASOLS!

rich list just received and for sale cheap at

April 12.

## Carpets and Mattings.

FASHIONABLE Carpets have just received and will  
sell very cheap the latest stock of Venetian  
and Persian Carpets, 4-4, 5-4, and 6-4, and  
colored Mattings, Trusses, Lumber Floor Cloths,  
Oil Carpets & Oil Cloth Cloths, ever before offered  
at so low a price.

April 26.

## LAWNS AND PRINTS.

FINEST Colored Lawns at from 8 to 20 cents.

Prints warranted Middle Colors, at 4, 5, 6,  
8, 10 and 12 cents. New Patterns in great vari-  
ety, just received at MIDDLECOFF'S. Ladies  
call and see them.

April 19.

## Shoes! Shoes! Shoes!

JUST received a large lot of LADIES' MO-  
ROCCO, KID SHOES, GAITERS, Slip  
per Socks, Misses' do, also, Gentlemen's do,  
&c., &c. at KURTZ'S CHEAP CORNER.

April 14.

## Choice Poetry.

### SOFTLY O'ER MY SPIRIT STEALING.

Softly o'er my spirit stealing,  
Comes the spell of memory;  
Softly, like the moonlight gleaming  
O'er the slumbers of the sea;  
Softly, like soft billowsaving  
On the dim and distant shore,  
When the waves have ceased their heaving,  
And the tempest ceased its roar.  
Late soul music sweetly blending  
Sadness with its strains of light;  
Like the pen-wives now lending  
Lustre to the gloom of night;  
Like the dreamy twilight flinging  
Shadows o'er the bosom's light;  
Pensive is the mirth-lark's singing,  
And the charms of memory!

### SAY NOT HUMAN LOVE IS WASTED

Say not human love is wasted,  
In a selfish world like ours;  
Would you check the dew that falls  
On earth's drooping flowers?  
Know you not, love a requited  
Still may not, to bliss  
Main a weary pilgrim, toiling  
Through life's wilderness?  
Generous love is never wasted!  
Like the gentle rain,  
It re-creates earth's waste places,  
Did them bloom again;  
Ah! despise not that love's mission,  
Mild of suffering to endure,  
What is there earth so holy  
As affection pure?

### A GOOD RULE.

'Tis well to walk with a cheerful heart,  
Wherever our fortunes call.  
With a friendly glance and an open hand,  
And a gentle word for all.  
Since life is a stormy and difficult path,  
Where toil is the portion of man,  
We all should walk on, wide peace along,  
To make it as smooth as we can.

## Miscellaneous.

### Dr. Chalmers on the Sabbath.

We never in the whole course of our re-  
collection met with a Christian friend who  
bore upon his character every other evidence  
of the Spirit's operation, who did not re-  
member the Sabbath day to keep it holy.  
We appeal to the memory of all the wor-  
thies who are now lying in their graves,  
that eminent as they were in every other  
grace and accomplishment of the new crea-  
ture, the religiousness of their sabbath day  
showed with an equal lustre amid the fine as-  
semblage of virtues which adorned them.  
In every Christian household it will be  
found that the discipline of a well-ordered  
sabbath is never forgotten among the other  
lessons of a Christian education; and we  
appeal to every individual who now hears  
us, and who carries the remembrance in his  
bosom of a father's word and father's  
piety, if on the coming round of the sev-  
enth day, an air of peculiar sacredness did  
not spread itself over that mansion where  
he first drew his breath, and was taught to  
repeat his infant hymn, and lip his infant  
prayer. Rest assured that the Christian,  
having the love of God written in his heart,  
and deeming the Sabbath a place in his af-  
fections, is an anomaly nowhere to be found.  
Every sabbath image and every sabbath  
circumstance is dear to him. He loves the  
quietness of that hallowed morn. He loves  
the church-bell sound which summons him  
to the house of prayer. He loves to join in  
the devotion, and to sit and listen to that  
voice of persuasion, which is lifted in the  
hearing of an assembled multitude. He  
loves the retirement of this day, from the din  
of worldly business and the intrusions of  
worldly men. He loves the leisure it brings  
along with it, and sweet to his soul is the  
exercise of that hallowed hour, when there is  
no eye to witness him but the eye of Heav-  
en; and when in solemn audience with the  
Father, who seeth in secret, he can, on the  
wings of celestial contemplation, leave all  
the cares and all the secularities of an alien-  
ated world behind him.

Great calamities teach us many  
beautiful lessons, and reveal to us much we  
never should have seen from the common  
life of life. A flood, a famine, a conflagra-  
tion, or some great desolation, show us  
how much real goodness there is under  
the surface of every-day life; how many  
generous feelings and kindly sympathies,  
and points of union and practical fellowship,  
lie below the differences of political opinion  
and religious faith, and the prejudices and  
antagonisms of party and sect; shows us  
that beneath all these the noblest elements  
of human nature still live, and wait only  
the impulse of occasion to spring into life  
and action, and to discover to us how much  
more there is in man to honor and love,  
than the ordinary aspects of life lead us to  
suppose. The world, after all, is better in  
many things, than we take it to be.

It is not generally known that burnt  
coffee is a powerful disinfectant, yet such  
is the case. Fresh roasted and ground cof-  
fee, if taken into a room filled with unpleas-  
ant effluvia, will at once sweeten the air.  
Even the smell of man, which cannot be  
dispelled by other agents, it is said can be  
overpowered by the fumes of coffee.

Why are the pimple on a drunkard's  
face like the engravings in a London news-  
paper? Because they are illustrations of  
Punch.

Genuine politeness is the first-born  
offspring of generosity and modesty.

## Philanthropy.

It is a little thing  
To give a cup of water; yet its drought  
Of cool refreshment, drained by fevered lips,  
May send a shock of pleasure to the work.  
More exquisite than when generous juice  
Renews the life of boy in happy hours.  
It is a little thing to speak some common word  
Of comfort, which hath almost lost its use.  
Yet, on the ear of him who thought to die,  
Unthought, 'twould be like the choicest music.

I claim the attention of those capable of  
the purest and most devoted love—rich in  
the tenderest affections—when the bright-  
ness and mildness and beauty of summer  
again clothe the fields with grandeur, and  
nature, ever charming, is clad in all her  
pride and all her glory; when, amid the  
pleid sunset of a summer's eve, heaven's  
brightest luminary bids to rest in loveliness,  
and tranquility, and majesty—aye! at a  
time when those who now peruse this, may  
be seated at the festive board, in the quiet  
and calm enjoyment of their own happy  
homes; God grant that THOSE, who they hospi-  
tably entertain their friends, the grateful  
prayer of sorrow's children for their well-  
fare may, at the sweet and pensive hour of  
twilight, be waited by the sweet and gentle  
breezes of heaven to the throne of the High  
and Holy One.

Or, it may be, that the last moment of  
your transitory existence is at hand—all  
earthly magnificence rapidly gliding from  
your view, and death approaching, (as is  
his wont,) to get the mastery over crum-  
bling dust. Perchance 'tis the solemn and  
tranquil hour of midnight, and you have  
fallen, dear readers, into a sweet and gentle  
slumber—your last sleep on earth—and  
your dreams and hopes are of a better land;  
let us fancy that such may be the case, and  
your spirit, in its uncontaminated state,  
may have reached in safety its destined, its  
eternal home in yonder mansions of the  
blessed, and clarity, ever so kind, may  
have pointed to your names, my friends,  
inscribed in golden and glowing letters on  
the recording angel's Book of Life; what  
pleasing sensations will come over you  
when you find that you have fed the hun-  
gry, clad the naked, healed the sick, sheltered  
the homeless, and given drink unto the  
thirsty!—*Crash H. Judah.*

## Short Sermon on Honesty.

In all things without to honesty.—*Heb. xiii. 18.*  
To live honestly is to live justly and  
without reproach. It is so to live that no  
man, who knows how we live, can truly say  
we harm of us. Nothing is honest which is  
against justice or honor.

One may be able to keep out of jail, and  
yet not "live honestly." All stealing is  
dishonest. It may be but a pin, or a mar-  
ble, or an apple, that we steal, but if we  
take it slyly, it is stealing. It is wicked to  
steal from a brother, or sister, or parent.  
We may not steal anything, even if we need  
it. The eighth commandment is, "Thou  
shalt not steal."

We may also be dishonest in borrowing.—  
First, when we do not need what we bor-  
row, and then when we keep it longer than  
we need it, or do not take good care of it,  
and then send it home. If you borrow  
anything, take good care of it, and send it  
home as soon as you have done with it.  
"In all things live honestly."

Some are not honest in buying and sell-  
ing.—Their rule is to buy at all times as  
cheap as they can, and sell as dear as they  
can. This is a wicked rule. We often  
trade with those who do not know the  
worth of the thing bought or sold. It is  
cheating them, to make the best bargain we  
can. Sometimes we trade with those who  
are in great want, and we fix our own price,  
and make them much too high if we own  
or much too low if we buy. There is a fair  
price for everything. Let that be paid or  
taken for everything. He who is just and  
true, and loves his neighbor as himself,  
will soon find out what a fair price is.

## Woman and Home.

We clip the following from an exchange  
without knowing its origin. "Heaven did  
not intend women to be the inmates of  
boarding houses. They are out of their el-  
ement in all such abiding places. There  
are erratic exceptions to the general rule,  
but the true sphere of a really womanly  
man is her own home—her true mission  
to make her husband and her children hap-  
py. Her heart, more than her head, "mar-  
shals her way that she should go." Her  
affections, her wit, and motherly love, in-  
struct her intellect, sharpen her perceptions,  
and give force, energy, and precision to her  
plans and purposes. Such a woman pro-  
fess not for her sex's rights—murmureth not  
over her wrongs. She attains no exalta-  
tion, covets not the double-barrelled gar-  
ment, demands not a vote on the bench,  
a post in the State, or a seat through the bal-  
l-box. Content with the position assign-  
ed to woman by the Almighty at the crea-  
tion, and which the prophets, patriarchs,  
apostles, and the Saviour himself, have de-  
clared to be the most meet and seemly for  
the "weaker vessel," the good wife never at-  
tempts to overstep the limit of her appro-  
priate sphere, but makes that sphere a  
charmed circle, within which the husband  
and father is disinterested of his business  
cares, and enjoys a fullness of placid hap-  
piness which the outside world can neither  
give nor take away. Fortunate is he who  
hath such a woman to wife; for she shall  
not only smooth the roughness of his earthly  
journey, but lead him gently by the hand  
toward Heaven."

A Washington paper says—"An  
industrious friend lately returned from a  
two years' residence in California, has made  
twenty thousand dollars—in experience,  
and brought home with him sixty-two  
cents."

## Legal Anecdote.

It is said that Judge T——, formerly  
the presiding justice of our Common Pleas,  
under the old regime, was engaged at one  
time in trying a criminal who had been  
stealing the goods of a merchant. His  
guilt was clearly established, but a question  
arose as to the value of the stolen articles,  
and on the determination of their value de-  
pendent, under the statute, whether it was  
grand larceny, punishable by imprisonment  
in the penitentiary, or petit larceny, punis-  
hable by confinement in the county jail and  
by fine.

The jury, after being out for some time,  
came in to court for specific instructions,  
saying, if the value of the goods were found  
at their whole-sale price at which they were  
purchased by their owner, it would amount  
to petit larceny only; but if found at the  
retail price, it would be grand larceny, and  
they wished to be informed as to their duty  
in this respect.

Judge T——, who was eminent for his  
practical common sense, if not for his  
legal attainments, charged the jury as fol-  
lows:

"Considering the way in which the pris-  
oner obtained possession of these goods, I do  
not think the State of Ohio can well  
afford to let him have them at less than the  
retail price."

The result of the charge can be readily  
imagined.

## King's Evil, or Two in a Bed.

The following good story is told by J. H.  
McVicker, the Yankee Comedian:

At a small village a number of stages ar-  
rived, filled with passengers, who were obli-  
ged to stop at a small tavern, in which  
there was no great supply of beds. The  
landlord remarked that he should be obli-  
ged to put two or three gentlemen (who  
were, by the way, nearly all strangers to one  
another) together, and requested that they  
would "take partners." Stage coaches are  
filled with all sorts of people, and a bed-  
teller should be selected with care. Every  
body seemed to hesitate. Mr. McVicker,  
who was one of the passengers, had made  
up his mind to snore in a chair, or have a  
bed to himself. He saw that his only  
chance to get a bed by himself was by his  
wits, and, walking up to the register he  
entered his name, and remarked, "I am  
willing to sleep with any gentleman, but  
leave the 'King's Evil,' and it is contagious."

"The 'King's Evil!'" said every one; and  
the landlord, looking "thunder struck," re-  
marked, as he eyed Mr. McVicker closely, "I'll  
see, sir, what I can do for you by yourself."  
In a short time, Mr. McVicker was en-  
counsed in the landlord's bed, who slept on the floor to  
accommodate strangers.

In the morning, while all were preparing  
for breakfast, a fellow traveller accosted the  
comedian with "pray, sir, what is the na-  
ture of the complaint of which you spoke of  
last night?"

"The nature," bawled out Mr. McVicker, a little  
non-plussed for an answer.

"Yes, sir. I never heard of such a dis-  
ease before."  
"Why," said Mr. McVicker, brightening up, "I  
thought every one knew. It is a disease of  
long standing. Its first appearance in Am-  
erica was during the Revolutionary War,  
when it took off some of the best men our  
country ever contained. At the battle of  
New Orleans, it amounted to an epidemic;  
and since the arrival of *Kossuth* in this  
country, it has broken out afresh in many  
places."

"Indeed!" said the stranger. "I con-  
fess I have never heard much of it."  
"Perhaps not," said Mr. McVicker, "for it gener-  
ally goes by another name."

"And what may that be?"  
"It is called 'Two in a Bed,'" laughingly replied  
Mr. McVicker, as he turned away to arrange his  
toilet for breakfast.

## The Printers Take 'Em.

Our readers, many of them, need not be  
informed that, among the "jobbies" at Lan-  
sing, there is a good deal of fun to be had  
for the asking, in the shape of rich stories,  
&c., told over the blazing bar-room fires of  
an evening, to while away the dull monotony  
of a back-wood's winter. One of the best  
of these laugh-provokers is a yarn re-  
lated off by an old practitioner, who has  
seen some fun in his day. It is some-  
what as follows:—"Not a long while ago,  
a lot of jokers were collected in a country  
store, where the Maine liquor law had never  
been heard of, and after the usual 'chick-  
en'-dinner, 'betting was laid upon as a paper  
direction, and various wagers proposed and  
accepted, when a tall, lank, shag-bellied spec-  
imen of humanity, whose looks denoted him  
to be a tramp and a 'dead broke' at that,  
raised himself on end from the corner,  
where he had been quietly watching the  
proceedings, and offered to bet any man in  
the room a V that he could beat him in  
drinking up a pound of duck shot, such as  
lay in the pot on the counter, each shot to  
be picked up separately, and 'go the equin.'"  
The thing took at once, and in the general  
excitement, others V's were plucked up  
against our ragged friend, whose stake hap-  
pened to be overlooked, and the trial com-  
menced between him and his two or three  
antagonists. Fingers and thumbs worked  
merely for a few moments, picking up the  
articles, one by one, from the door, and a  
dead silence prevailed amongst the bystan-  
ders, when all at once, a keen-eyed chap  
sang out to the betters, "Ole—umy! no  
no use crawling," boys! that's a poor prun-  
ter's bar-house and elbow that's to work at  
them crumbly—he's bound to win!" and  
sure enough he did win, and pocketing the  
stakes, he went on his way rejoicing.—*De-  
troit Free Press.*

## THE RIVAL POLITICIANS.

About the year 1830, politics ran very  
high in Arkansas. Col. A. H. Sevier was  
a candidate for the office of Delegate to  
Congress, and Ben Desha was his oppo-  
nent.

Judge Andrew Scott was a warm friend  
of Desha, and bitterly hostile to Sevier.—  
He had a neighbor living about fifteen miles  
from him, on the "far" side of the Galley  
creek, named Logan, commonly called  
"stuttering Jim Logan," who was exactly  
"vice versa" in his politics, and so fre-  
quent had been their encounters, that the  
two neighbors had come cordially to hate  
each other.

One pleasant morning in the spring, when  
the sun shone out warmly, and all nature  
was green and fresh after a heavy rain of  
two or three days' duration, Logan went  
down from his house, through the little  
strip of creek bottom, to the bank of the  
creek, and sat himself down on a "lick log,"  
musing, perhaps, as Col. Jack McCarthy  
once said, "on the eternality of all thud-  
lunary things."

The creek was about twenty yards wide,  
and the rain had raised it so that it was  
swimming, covered with foam, and running  
like a mill race with a full head of water.  
Where the road crossed, on the edge of  
which Logan was sitting, was the only open-  
ing in the woods, which fringed the stream  
on each side. Above and below the trees  
leaned over, and their branches hung grace-  
fully in the water, and swang to and fro in  
the swift current.

After Logan had sat there awhile, Judge  
Scott came riding down the road on the  
other side, but halted as he reached the  
water's edge, and looked across without  
saying anything, but looked as he thought,  
"Blame you, if it's swimming, why don't  
you say so?" Logan took out his jack-  
knife, split a piece from the lick log, and  
commenced whittling it, looking steadily to-  
wards Scott all the while. Logan was a  
large, stout, heavy looking man.—Scott  
was small, wiry, passionate, petulant, and  
as brave as a bull-dog.

After waiting a moment—for each hated  
the other too much to speak—Scott fight-  
ened the reins and rode into the water.—  
His horse had not taken more than six  
steps, before *ker-ney* he plunged in over  
head and ears. In a moment more Scott  
was washed from his back—the rider went  
one way, the horse another, and the saddle-  
bags a third. The horse turned toward  
the side which he went in, and got ashore  
a little way below; Scott managed to reach  
Logan's side of the creek, and got hold of  
the swinging limb of a sycamore which dip-  
ped into the water.

"Help, Logan, help!" cried Scott, "I  
shall be drowned! Help!"

"See you'll v-v-vote for Sevier?"  
bawled Logan.

"Help, Logan! I shall drown! Help!"  
"See you'll v-v-vote for Sevier?" a  
gain bawled Logan, not rising from the lick  
log.

Just then the sycamore limb snapped,  
and the same moment Scott swung out,  
"I'll see you lung first, you infernal old  
rascal!" and away he swept round the tree  
out of sight.

Luckily the current made a sweep below,  
eddy round in the convexity at the upper  
edge of a sand-bar, upon which Scott was  
flung and scurried out. He walked up  
the bank toward Logan, spluttering with  
rage, and streaming with water. He  
had no weapon but a pistol, and that, of  
course, was unfit for service; and Logan  
was too big to be whipped by him in a fist  
fight.

"Blame you," cried Scott, as he got near  
him, do you stop to ask a man how he's  
going to vote before you save him from  
drowning?"  
Logan never stopped whittling, but look-  
ing composedly up, said, "Every g-g-gentle-  
man has a right to v-v-vote as he likes,  
and I-d-drown when he likes; and I-d-d  
not suppose anybody's b-b-bound to drive  
into the creek to f-f-fish out a vote to k-kill  
his own."

## Comparing Beauty.

In the eastern part of Delaware county,  
in this State, there resides a man named  
B——, now a Justice of the Peace, and a  
very sensible man, but, by common con-  
sent, the ugliest looking individual in the  
whole country; being long, gaunt, sallow  
and swarthy, with a gait like a kangaroo. One  
day, he was out hunting, and on one of the  
mountain roads he met a man on foot and  
alone, who was longer, gaunter, uglier, by  
all odds, than himself. He could give the  
"square" "dity and bent him." Without  
saying a word, B——, raised his gun  
and deliberately leveled it at the stranger.  
"For God's sake, don't shoot!" shouted  
the man, in great alarm. "Stranger," re-  
plied B——, "I swore ten years ago,  
that if I ever met a man uglier than I was,  
I'd shoot him and you are the first one  
I've seen." The stranger, after taking a  
careful survey of his "rival," replied:—"I  
swear, captain, if I look any worse than  
you do, I don't want to live no  
longer!"—[*Kidder's Sketch.*]

## Harmon and Hell.

A clergyman of Memphis, is now preaching a  
series of astronomical sermons, in order to  
prove the locality of Heaven and Hell.—  
The "Happy Place" he locates in the solar  
system—in the sun. The "Other Place"  
he fixes outside of the solar and astral sys-  
tems, in "the outer darkness," beyond the  
light of the sun and stars, where the plan-  
ets, comets, and lost worlds, which have  
violated the great laws of their existence, are  
darkened for ever on their remorseless  
courses through eternal space. The Dr. must  
be a genius.

## Littering Horses.

It said that in Sweden horses are never  
littered. Plank floors are laid in their sta-  
ble, perforated with holes, to enable the ur-  
ine to flow off, so as no wet and but little  
moisture can remain on them; and these  
planks kept clean, are the only covering  
supplied. This practice will appear strange  
to many, especially to owners in this coun-  
try, but the Swedes attribute to it the  
soundness of their horses' feet. Their ani-  
mals are rarely found lame or lame in their  
feet or legs, and no other precautions are  
taken to prevent the evil than that above  
named. A late tourist, in remarking on  
this subject, says:

"The founder I consider to be occasioned  
in some degree by the animals standing in  
soft straw, which is generally moist if not  
wet. The Swedish horse is never affected  
by it, as he stands on a dry, hard floor,  
without any bedding at all."

The National Intelligencer is pub-  
lishing a series of letters from a citizen of  
Washington who is travelling in the old  
World. In his last letter he thus com-  
pares the women with those of his own  
country:

In my rambles about the village of Bal-  
beck I was struck with the beauty of the  
children, and the extreme youthfulness of  
some of the Arab mothers. I saw several  
young females, not more than twelve or  
fourteen years of age, with babies in their  
arms, evidently their own; and I was told  
that this is quite common throughout Syria.  
Many of the women are very beautiful  
—much more so I think than either the  
Circassian or the Turkish women. Their







## Mr. Clay's Decline.

The particulars which are contained in the subjoined article from the New York Express, relating to Mr. Clay's illness and gradual decline, will be read with a melancholy interest. To watch the slow approach of death in one's own frame; to note the symptoms of a feeble pulse growing daily more feeble; to be conscious of a continual wasting away of vital energy, until life itself seems to play like the flickering flame of a well-nigh exhausted lamp, uncertain of a moment's longer duration, and to behold in all these symptoms the inevitable advance of dissolution—an experience of this kind may be truly regarded as one of the severest trials to which human patience and fortitude could be subjected. It is consolatory to know that all these preliminary symptoms, leading the great change from time to eternity, have the tranquillizing effect of preparing the afflicted sufferer for the event—withdraw his mind from the affliction of a receding world; and the opening vision of a world to come grows more and more affluant with the prospective splendor of immortality.

Yet not all these preliminary tokens, giving assurance of the event they forebode, are so familiar to the public mind with the idea of Mr. Clay's departure from the earth as to prevent a startling shock when the sure intelligence of that great loss shall be diffused with lightning-like rapidity throughout the country. It will seem as though a column has fallen from the architecture of our political temple—a stately column of rarest workmanship, grace and strength, such as the best days of Grecian liberty produced, and which no efforts of a subsequent era could replace.

We had the pleasure of half an hour's conversation with Dr. Jackson, the eminent physician and friend of Mr. Clay, on Sunday, at Philadelphia, in reference to the character of the disease of his distinguished patient. Dr. Jackson has spent many days with Mr. Clay at Washington recently, and has taken that deep interest in his case, which springs not only from a high devotion to his profession, but from a sincere love and regard for Mr. Clay. He tells us that the exertions which Mr. Clay made in 1840-50 in behalf of the passage of the Compromise Measures, in which he manifested such intense feeling and interest, precipitated his decline, at least, and that he is now, in consequence of such over exertions, which employed him night and day, and which occupied all his thoughts as well as all his time—where he would have been in the ordinary course of nature, with such an effort, at the age of eighty-five years. The excitement which it lasted kept him alive, but bodily decay soon followed, until now there is not sufficient physical vitality to prolong life. Younger men with good constitutions have a recuperative power sufficient to enable them to master such physical relaxation; but at 75 no one can expect so to overdo and so to master nature.

Mr. Clay feels the truth of all this; and does not mourn at what has been done, nor repine at the prospect before him. He knows that death is not far off, and is prepared for the summons, come when it may. He felt sad for a while that the pleasure of reading was denied him, and does not retain so large an interest in public affairs as when in better health, though he is now read to every day by his son. The world he says is naturally becoming more and more unattractive to his view, and as day after day passes away, the visions of life gradually recede and open a prospect of the better world beyond the grave. The occasional glimpses of restoration—a stronger pulse or a quieter rest at night—excite no hope or wish to prolong his life, and on several occasions he has told his physicians that he has no desire to live.

His prostration of body has not touched his mind, and one feature of his feebleness is that he cannot support himself alone, and is not allowed to walk even with the support of others. Dr. Jackson told him recently that if he stood erect he would faint, and that if he should faint he would breathe no more. "Why is this?" asked Mr. Clay. "Because there is not enough of vitality in the heart to give circulation to the blood." "Has it then come to this?" said Mr. Clay, and for a moment sorrowfully. And seeing the necessity, he has suffered himself to be borne like a child to and from his bed. Mr. Clay, throughout, has studied his disease; it does not, he critically, thoughtfully, and even physically. He has watched the gradual wasting away of life until there is but the faintest pulsation left to tell him that the spirit still survives within its emaciated tenement of flesh. He will be calmly and beautifully as he has lived, and his spirit will depart full of the Christian hope of a glorious immortality. That "unbought grace of life," the good man's hope in God, which imparts so much dignity to death, will make the sunset of life as tranquil and pleasant to him as the shadows of a tranquil twilight merging into the darkness of the evening. There are bright stars above to light up such a darkness as this, and further on, the dawning of the perfect day of a celestial paradise. Mr. Clay, after fifty years service for his country, will enjoy the rest of eternity hereafter.

Highly Interesting Correspondence.—Declaration of the Democratic Candidates for the Presidency for the Compromise. The Hon. Robert G. Scott, of Richmond, Va., the Democratic Elector for President in that district, a few days ago, addressed a letter to all the Democratic candidates spoken of for the Presidency, asking their opinion on the compromise measures, particularly the fugitive slave law. Several answers have been returned, the substance of which is thus furnished in the New York Herald.

Gen. Houston replied, under the date of the 21st inst., that he voted for all the measures embraced in the Compromise bill, and he has since seen no cause to change his views. He declares that he would not hesitate to veto any bill impairing the law for the protection of the constitutional rights which guarantees to the people of the South the possession and enjoyment of their slave property.

Gen. Cass writes, under the date of the 24th inst., declaring his acquiescence in the compromise measures. He expresses the opinion that it would be the duty of a President to veto any bill that weakened or impaired the fulfillment of the constitutional obligation to deliver up fugitive slaves, as contained by the Fugitive Slave law. He declares the morality of individual opinion, in opposition to duty of the compromise measures, to be a duty every good citizen owes to his country and the preservation of the Union.

Judge Douglas also writes under the same date. He adverts to his past public career, as showing his opinions as to the compromise measures, and says his views have undergone no change. He does not hesitate to state expressly, that it is the duty of every true American to oppose the repeal or modification of the fugitive slave law, that would impair the fulfillment of the constitutional obligation on that subject. Yet he would not yield the patronage of the government to influence the Legislature on that or any other subject.

Col. W. R. King, of Alabama, writes that he acquiesces in the compromise. He regards the fugitive slave law, not in the light of ordinary legislation, but that it is to carry out a constitutional guarantee, and the President ought to negative any act the effect of which would be to impair or weaken its efficacy.

Daniel S. Dickinson, of New York, has replied that he acquiesces in all the compromise measures; but that he is not a candidate for the Presidency, having long since expressed a preference for a distinguished statesman (Gen. Cass). He considers it the duty of the President to support any measure which in any way would impair the efficacy of the fugitive slave law. Gen. Rusk has replied, by taking the same decided stand with the foregoing, but disclaims any aspirations for the Presidency. He avows his preference for Gen. Houston over all others.

Several other replies have been written. Six days later from Europe. HALIFAX, May 26.—The Royal Mail Steamer Cambria, arrived here at 11 o'clock this morning, bringing dates from Liverpool, to half past four o'clock of the afternoon of the 15th inst.

The French fleet of the 10th of April, passed off brilliantly, without any demonstration being made in favor of Napoleon assuming the title of Emperor. The fleet at Paris on the 10th of May, was purely military, consisting of 30,000 troops, with a half-million of citizens and strangers as spectators. The Prince President Napoleon arrived on the ground at noon at the head of a brilliant staff and reviewed the soldiers. He presented standards to the Colonels, surrounded by the imperial eagle. Napoleon subsequently addressed the army, saying, "that the Roman eagle adopted by the Emperor Napoleon was the last striking emblem of the regeneration and grandeur of France. It disappeared with her misfortunes, and ought to return when France had recovered from her defeats and was again mistress of herself, securing no longer to repudiate her own glory. Remember then, soldiers, these eagles, not as a menace against foreigners, but as a symbol of independence, as the emblem of an heroic epoch, and as the mark of each regiment's nobility; and a pledge to die, if need be, in defence of the emblems so often led by our fathers to victory."

This address was immediately placarded throughout the city. The clergy, headed by the Archbishop of Paris, numbering 800, gathered around a gorgeous altar, erected on the field, and bestowed blessings on the standards. The troops then defiled and the ceremony was concluded. Two thousand crosses and standards were also distributed.

The President was well received. The infantry regiment "vive Napoleon," the cavalry cried "vive l'Empereur," and the operatives of Faubourg St. Antoine, on the contrary, notified the employees that they would work instead of being present at the fête.

The festivities were continued in doors for three days, and on Tuesday fifteen thousand attended a grand ball in the Tuilleries. On Wednesday a banquet was given to 800 generals and superior officers. The Minister of the Interior has written to M. Arago, exempting him from oath of allegiance to the President. General Changarnier has refused to take the oath of allegiance, and writing from Malines, he says that Napoleon repeatedly attempted to make him swear from his duty, and bind himself to his ambitious designs. He also charges him with having many times offered him the rank of Marshal, and also another military title never received since the fall of the Empire. He also proposed to endow him with enormous pecuniary advantages. He also accuses Napoleon of perjury, and congratulates himself that he was proof against the President's bribes.

Destructive Hail Storm in Washington County.—We learn from the Hagerstown (Md.) People's Own, that a most violent hail storm, accompanied by a heavy gale of wind, occurred in that county on Sunday afternoon week. It extended about a mile in width, and laid waste everything in its train. Whole crops of wheat have been destroyed, gardens completely ruined, fruit trees literally stripped, and windows riddled with glass. The corn also, has been greatly damaged, much of which will be entirely lost. One gentleman lost his whole crop of wheat, some 80 or 100 acres. In many places, after the storm had subsided, hail could have been seen on the ground two feet in depth, and many of the hailstones were as large as walnuts, and in some places they were as large as hen eggs. In the lower part of Hagerstown the windows were nearly all broken. At the Messrs. Hess' mill over two hundred window lights were broken.

The Hagerstown, (Md.) Herald states that by the hail storm, the great fields of Daniel Shuman, Andrew Kershner, Jacob Funk, Jacob Meyer, George Heyser, Daniel and Martin Stettin, Peter Middlekauff, Martin Richtenbaugh, John Miller, Dr. John T. Dorsey, John W. Kennedy, and a host of others in their neighborhoods, have all been injured more or less, and some so effectually destroyed as to induce their owners to plough them up for corn.

A hail storm prevailed in the same afternoon, over the belt of country from the mountains to Woodbury and Liberty, and about four or five miles north of Frederick, during which, hail stones measuring from one eighth of an inch and a half in diameter, and weighing from one to three ounces, fell, doing great damage to the growing crops, killing poultry, and proving destructive to property in many other ways.

Demand for Abolition.—The Boston Herald publishes from the Boston agents appointed to sell upon the national purpose in that town, that there are 24,000 persons in the immediate vicinity who are dissatisfied, or else they are

Illustrated New Testament. This beautiful work, edited by Rev. Dr. Meade, No. 135 Fulton street, New York, is now in progress of publication; and the Reverend gentleman is now in our place, obtaining subscriptions for the work, and will no doubt call upon our citizens this week. It is designed for families and Sabbath schools; the beauty of its embellishments and the neatness of its typographical execution being calculated to attract the attention of all classes. The work is highly recommended; and we would call the attention of the public to it. It is to be completed in twelve numbers at the low price of \$1.

Harper's Magazine, for June, is on our table. This excellent periodical is being appreciated as it deserves—the regular edition now consisting of 30,000 copies. The June number commences a new volume. The Editorial Department articles are prepared by six of the most accomplished gentlemen of the country, and as an expense of several hundred dollars for each Number.

Bonnell's New Process of Flouring. This new system just introduced by Mr. George Annold, at his mill at Locust Grove, is exciting considerable attention. We have just seen bread from Flour made by this new process, and find it a very excellent article. The great advantages to Farmers and Millers should, we think, awaken a general interest in the matter. It is, at all events, worth an examination.

All the districts of Massachusetts, which have thus far chosen Presidential Electors, have chosen men favorable to Mr. Webster.

Letters from Mr. Buchanan and Gen. Fremont.—It is said that both Mr. Buchanan and Gen. Fremont have replied to the letters of Mr. Scott, of Richmond, avowing themselves friends of the compromise.

Mr. Nathan Thomas, of Plymouth, Mass., was divorced from his wife by the Supreme Court last week, and the same day he was married to Mrs. Abby Kemp.

## THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG.

Monday, May 31, 1852.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.

JACOB HOFFMAN, (of Berks county).

COUNTY CONVENTION.

Notice is hereby given that the Adams County Convention will be held at the place of holding their annual sessions in their respective boroughs and townships, on the 14th day of June next.

Between the hours of 9 and 6 o'clock, P. M., to select delegates to represent each borough and township in a COUNTY CONVENTION which is hereby called to assemble at the Court house in Gettysburg, on

Monday the 14th day of June, at 10 o'clock, A. M. to nominate and present candidates to be supported at the approaching Election for the County Convention, and to attend to such other duties as the interest of the party may require.

By a resolution of the County Committee, no delegate in the County Convention is to be placed on the Ticket they nominate, as a candidate, and all votes taken in selecting candidates will be void.

By order of the County Committee, A. R. STEVENSON, CHAIRMAN.

May 31.

Congress.

At the coming election, members of Congress are to be chosen, and this District being now a safe one as regards its Whig character, the attention of the Whigs is already called to the consideration of the question—who shall represent us? The Whig County Convention of Franklin has instructed their conferees to support Mr. Robinson, of Chambersburg; a correspondent of the Bedford Inquirer names SAMUEL L. RUSSELL, Esq. of Bedford, as a suitable candidate; and the Juniata Sentinel brings forward the name of Mr. SELLERS, of that county; whilst communications in the "Star" last week, advance the claims of Col. J. D. PAXTON, of Gettysburg; and Dr. M. R. CALF, of the York Springs district.

These gentlemen are all "good men and true," have struggled long and manfully in the contest for Whig principles—and would make good Representatives. But we must be permitted to remark, and we do it with great deference to the opinions of others, that, in our opinion, the nomination of Col. PAXTON, at this time, would be more generally satisfactory to the people of the District than that of any other. His energetic Whig character, sound practical mind, correct political judgment, and unexceptionable deportment, fit him admirably to represent us well and faithfully. The Colonel is well and favorably known in most of the communities of the District, and in this particular has the advantage over the others named, and we think it unanimously recommended by our County Convention, as we have reason to think he may be, his nomination is a very probable event.

In these remarks, we desire not to disparage any others; but shall cheerfully support any good Whig that may receive the nomination.

Destructive Storm. On yesterday afternoon week, a terrific storm of wind and hail passed over the country a few miles north of this place, which prostrated nearly every thing in its course. A large amount of fencing was blown down, large trees uprooted, and much of the growing crop destroyed by the hail. In some places, too, the flood of water was so great, that nearly every thing was swept from the ground. The orchards suffered considerably.

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The Democratic National Convention meets in Baltimore to-morrow, June 1st.—There is a great deal of speculation as to the probable nominee. It is generally conceded that Gen. Cass will have a majority of the Delegates, but as the two-thirds rule will no doubt be adopted, it is supposed he cannot reach that number; and that the choice may ultimately fall upon some other man than he or Mr. Buchanan, probably Judge Douglas, of Illinois.

The Whig National Convention will assemble in Baltimore on the 16th of June. The contest will probably be close between Mr. Fillmore and Gen. Scott; but we incline to the opinion that the latter will be nominated—having a majority of the delegates of the three great States, Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio.

The Legislature of Maryland is to adjourn to-day. We observe that on Wednesday last, a bill passed the House of Delegates, for the abolishment of the manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors in the State. The bill provides for submitting the matter to the vote of the people at the next Presidential election.

A bill for the erection of a hospital for the insane, and appropriating \$10,000 as a commencement, also passed the House on Wednesday evening.

A fugitive slave, named James Phillips, was arrested at Harrisburg on Monday last, and after an examination was delivered up to his claimant, Mr. East, of Fauquier county, Virginia. Phillips has lived in Harrisburg for the last fifteen years, and has a family there. Measures are about to be taken to test the legality of the proceedings of Commissioner M'Alister in the case. The arrest has caused considerable excitement, and subscriptions are to be taken, up to purchase the freedom of the fugitive.

Hon. Mr. Middleswath, Jno. W. Killinger, and James Fox are named as the whig candidates for Congress in the Harrisburg district.

Reduction of Fare.—It is stated that passengers are now carried from Cleveland to Philadelphia, by the Ohio and Pennsylvania and Central Railroad, for eleven dollars, the price charged from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia. This is caused by the competition with the Dunkirk route to the East.

Using Cancelled Postage Stamps.—Within the last ten days the Postmaster at this city, N. Y., has detected three persons who have used post stamps which have been used on letters, and made two of them pay the penalty of their fraud upon the department. The penalty is fifty dollars for each offence.

A New Article.—Cotton-leaf mattresses are beginning to take the place of the old kinds in New York, because they are said to retain their elasticity longer; to be proof against vermin, are cleaner, more healthy, as well as easier to use, and almost fifty per cent cheaper.

The overland emigration towards California and Oregon is a rapid proceeding. It is estimated that one hundred thousand people are on their way. The restless temper of our Western settlers chafes at the contact of civilization, and pushes on to new and wilder scenes; nor does it stop till arrested by the ocean. It only passes upon the Pacific strand to scan the distance that divides it from the old seats of civilization. Not China nor Japan can long resist the influence of this spirit. Their exclusive policy is destined to fall before it.

Their venerable abuses will yield to the inevitable force of communication and association; their trade will be opened to the world, and their redundant population, going and returning, will mingle with our own, filling up our waste places here, and sending back the arts and letters and religion of the Western world.

"Get works in a new way, 'Tis wisdom to perform."

And although his grand operations are always going on, they are not so often plain to the mortal eye as they are now in the vast international changes and international fusion which are going on, and which embrace in their mighty plan, not merely the settlement of America, but the civilization of Africa and the redemption of Asia.

Providence Journal.

Mrs. Eden and her daughter were killed last week within eight miles of Lexington, (Ky.) under very distressing circumstances. Having been on a visit to town, they were returning home in a barouche driven by a son of the elderly lady, and when crossing the railroad a train of cars under full headway struck the vehicle, shattering it to pieces, and crushing and mangle the bodies of the ladies in a horrible manner. The son escaped unhurt.

The Crystal Palace at New York.—The stock for the erection of this building, \$200,000, it is said, has been all subscribed, and the palace will be opened in May, 1853.

Thirty-four cars, containing 25,000 sheep, and 1,674 hogs, passed over the Erie Railroad to Dunkirk, on the 25th inst.

Mrs. Michael Quinn was burned to death in Charleston, on Saturday night, by the burning of a campfire lamp.

Quick Work.—Transmission on day.—Mr. Nathan Thomas, of Plymouth, Mass., was divorced from his wife by the Supreme Court last week, and the same day he was married to Mrs. Abby Kemp.

Deaths in Charleston.—On Saturday morning last, whilst the orphan children at the Protestant Episcopal Asylum, in Church street, Frederick, were playing in the school room, which Miss Deasy, the superintendent, had locked, whilst she went to an upper room, the building was set on fire in the cellar, under the school room. Fortunately the cries of the children attracted the attention of a neighbor, and the flames were promptly suppressed.

Wonderful Escape.—A few days since, as the afternoon train of cars was coming to Wilmington, Del., and had reached a point a few miles this side of Marcus Hook, the engineer observed a little child about three years old, lying on the track, the whistle screamed, and the power of the locomotive was instantly reversed, but the little one, unconscious of danger, still remained on the rail, and the wheel passed over the side of the foot, and cut off the little toe.

Planted a Peach Tree.—Mr. Robert W. Lewis, near Charlottesville, Va., planted last year on a piece of land less than an acre, upon which he had put fifty loads of manure, six loads of Mexican potatoes, from which he raised three hundred bushels of more superior potatoes. Last week he had a fraction of them at \$1 per bushel.

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"A few days ago, she sent Mr. Clay a bouquet of flowers; but when they reached here they were faded—a melancholy evidence that both the giver and the receiver were fast hastening to that bourne whence no traveller returns. The old man, eloquent, held it to his lips for a few seconds, and said with mournful pathos, 'the perfume is almost gone.' But not so with his fame. That will live forever green in the memory of man. His physical frame will decay, but his great history will never be forgotten. Of him and of his place, in the regard of men in the dim future, it may well be said—

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## Mr. Clay's Decline.

The particulars which are contained in the subjoined article from the New York Express, relating to Mr. Clay's illness and gradual decline, will be read with a melancholy interest. To watch the slow approach of death in one's own frame; to note the symptoms of a feeble pulse growing daily more feeble; to be conscious of a continual wasting away of vital energy, until life itself seems to play like the flickering flame of a well-nigh exhausted lamp, uncertain of a moment's longer duration, and to behold in all these symptoms the inevitable advance of dissolution—an experience of this kind may be truly regarded as one of the severest trials to which human patience and fortitude could be subjected. It is consolatory to know that all these preliminaries, heralding the great change from time to eternity, have the tranquilizing effect of preparing the illustrious sufferer for the event—withdrawn his mind from the affairs of a receding world, as the opening vision of a world to come grows more and more effulgent with the prospective splendors of immortality.

Yet not all these preliminary tokens, giving assurance of the event they foreshadow, can so familiarize the public mind with the idea of Mr. Clay's departure from the earth as to prevent a startling shock when the sure intelligence of that great loss shall be diffused with lightning-like rapidity throughout the country. It will seem as though a column has fallen from the entablature of our political temple—a stately column of rarest workmanship, grace and strength, such as the best days of Grecian liberty produced, and which no efforts of a subsequent era could replace.

We had the pleasure of half an hour's conversation with Dr. Jackson, the eminent physician and friend of Mr. Clay, on Sunday, at Philadelphia, in reference to the character of the disease of his distinguished patient. Dr. Jackson has spent many days with Mr. Clay at Washington recently, and has taken deep interest in his case, which springs not only from a high devotion to his profession, but from a sincere love and regard for Mr. Clay. He tells us that the exertions which Mr. Clay made in 1849-50 in behalf of the passage of the Compromise Measures, in which he manifested such intense feeling and interest, precipitated his life ten years, at least, and that he is now, in consequence of such over exertions, which employed him night and day, and which occupied all his thoughts as well as all his time—where he would have been in the ordinary course of nature, without such an effort, at the age of eighty-five years. The excitement which he lasted kept him alive, but bodily decay soon followed, until now there is not sufficient physical vitality to prolong life. Younger men with good constitutions have a recuperative power sufficient to enable them to master such physical relaxation, but at 75 no one can expect so to overdo and so to master nature.

Mr. Clay feels the truth of all this, and does not mourn at what has been done, nor repine at the prospect before him. He knows that death is not far off, and is prepared for the summons, come when it may. He felt sad for a while that the pleasure of reading was denied him, and does not retain so large an interest in public affairs as when in better health, though he is now read to every day by his son. The world, he says, is naturally becoming more and more contracted to his view, and as day after day passes away, the visions of life gradually recede and open a prospect of the better world beyond the grave. The occasional glimpses of restoration—a stronger pulse or a quieter rest at night—excite no hope or wish to prolong his life, and on several occasions he has told his physicians that he has no desire to live.

His prostration of body has not touched his mind, and one feature of his feebleness is that he cannot support himself alone, and is not allowed to walk even with the support of others. Dr. Jackson told him recently that if he stood erect he would faint, and that if he should faint he would breathe no more. "Why is this?" asked Mr. Clay. "Because there is not enough of vitality in the heart to give circulation to the blood." "Has it then come to this," said Mr. Clay, and for a moment sorrowfully. And seeing the necessity, he has suffered himself to be borne like a child to and from his bed. Mr. Clay, throughout, has studied his disease, if disease it be, critically, thoughtfully, and even physically. He has watched the gradual wasting away of life until there is but the faintest pulsation left to tell him that the spirit still survives within its emaciated tenement of flesh. He will die calmly and beautifully as he has lived, and his spirit will depart full of the Christian hope of a glorious immortality. That "unbought grace of life,"—the good man's life in God, which imparts so much dignity to death, will make the sunset of life as tranquil and pleasant to him as the shadows of a tranquil twilight merging into the darkness of the evening. There are bright stars above to light up such a darkness as this, and further on, the dawning of the perfect day of a celestial paradise. Mr. Clay, after fifty years service for his country, will enjoy the rest of eternity hereafter.

## Highly Interesting Correspondence.—Declaration of the Democratic Candidates for the Presidency for the Compromise.

The Hon. Robert G. Scott, of Richmond, Va., the Democratic Elector for President in that district, a few days ago, addressed a letter to all the Democratic candidates spoken of for the Presidency, asking their opinion on the compromise measures, particularly the fugitive slave law. Several answers have been returned, the substance of which is thus furnished in the New York Herald:

Gen. Houston replied, under the date of the 21st inst., that he voted for all the measures embraced in the Compromise bill, sincerely, and he has since seen no cause to change his views. He declares that he would not hesitate to veto any bill impairing the law for the protection of the constitutional rights which guarantees to the people of the South the possession and enjoyment of their slave property.

Gen. Cass writes, under the date of the 24th inst., declaring his acquiescence in all the compromise measures. He expresses the opinion that it would be the duty of a President to veto any bill that weakened or impaired the fulfillment of the constitutional obligation to deliver up fugitive slaves, as enforced by the Fugitive Slave law. He declares the sacrifices of individual opinion, in opposition to any of the compromise measures, to be a duty every good citizen

owes to his country and the preservation of the Union.

Judge Douglas also writes under the same date. He adverts to his past public career, as showing his opinions as to the compromise measures, and says his views have undergone no change.—He does not hesitate to state expressly, that it is the duty of every true American to oppose the repeal or modification of the fugitive slave law, that would impair the fulfillment of the constitutional obligation on that subject. Yet he would not yield the patronage of the government to influence the Legislature on that or any other subject.

Col. W. R. King, of Alabama, writes that he acquiesces in the compromise. He regards the fugitive slave law, not in the light of ordinary legislation, but that it is to carry out a constitutional guarantee, and the President ought to negative any act the effect of which would be to impair or weaken its efficiency.

Daniel S. Dickinson, of New York, has replied that he acquiesces in all the Compromise measures; but that he is not a candidate for the Presidency, having long since expressed a preference for a distinguished statesman, (Gen. Cass.) He considers it the duty of the President to veto any measure which in any way would impair the efficiency of the fugitive slave law.

Gen. Rusk has replied, by taking the same decided stand with the foregoing, but disclaims any aspirations for the Presidency. He avows his preference for Gen. Houston over all others.

Several other replies have been written.

## Six days Later from Europe.

HALIFAX, May 26.—The Royal Mail Steamer Cambria, arrived here at 11 o'clock this morning, bringing dates from Liverpool, to half past four o'clock of the afternoon of the 13th inst.

The French fleet of the 10th of April, passed off brilliantly, without any demonstration being made in favor of Napoleon assuming the title of Emperor.

The fête at Paris on the 10th of May, was purely military, consisting of 60,000 troops, with a half a million of citizens and strangers as spectators.

The Prince President Napoleon arrived on the ground at noon at the head of a brilliant staff and reviewed the soldiers. He presented standards to the Colonels, surrounded by the imperial eagle.

Napoleon subsequently addressed the army, saying, "that the Roman eagle adopted by the Emperor Napoleon was the last striking emblem of the regeneration and grandeur of France. It disappeared with her misfortunes, and ought to return when France had recovered from her defeats and was again mistress of herself, seeking no longer to repudiate her own glory. Resume then, soldiers, these eagles, not as a menace against foreigners, but as a symbol of independence, as the souvenir of an heroic epoch, and as the mark of each regiment's nobility, and a pledge to die, if need be, in defence of the emblems so often led by our fathers to victory."

This address was immediately placarded throughout the city. The clergy, headed by the Archbishop of Paris, numbering 800, gathered around a gorgeous altar, erected on the field, and bestowed blessings on the standards. The troops then defiled and the ceremony was concluded. Two thousand crosses and medals were also distributed.

The President was well received—the infantry cried "vive Napoleon," the cavalry cried "vive l'Empereur," and the operatives of Fauburg St. Antoine, on the contrary, notified the employers that they would work instead of being present at the fête.

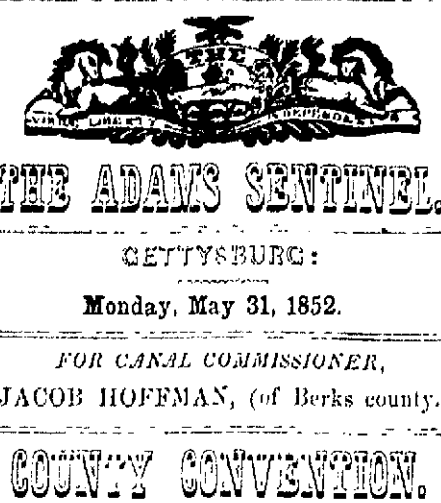
The festivities were continued in-doors for three days, and on Tuesday fifteen thousand attended a grand ball in the Tuilleries. On Wednesday a banquet was given to 800 generals and superior officers. The Minister of the Interior has written to M. Avado, exempting him from oath of allegiance to the President. General Changarnier has refused to take the oath of allegiance, and writing from Malines, he says that Napoleon repeatedly attempted to make him swear from his duty, and bind himself to his ambitious designs. He also charges him with having many times offered him the rank of Marshal, and also another military title were received since the fall of the Empire. He also proposed to endow it with enormous pecuniary advantages. He also accuses Napoleon of perjury, and congratulates himself that he was proof against the President's bribes.

**Destructive Hail-Storm in Washington.**—We learn from the Hagerstown (Md.) People's Own, that a most violent hail-storm, accompanied by a heavy gale of wind, occurred in that county on Sunday afternoon week. It extended about a mile in width, and laid waste everything in its train. Whole crops of wheat have been destroyed; gardens completely ruined; fruit trees literally stripped, and windows riddled with glass. The corn, also, has been greatly damaged, much of which will be entirely lost. One gentleman lost his whole crop of wheat, some 80 or 100 acres. In many places, after the storm had subsided, hail could have been seen on the ground two feet in depth, and many of the hail-stones were as large as walnuts, and in some places they were as large as hen eggs. In the lower part of Hagerstown the windows were nearly all broken. At the Messrs. Hess' mill over two hundred window lights were broken.

The Hagerstown, (Md.) Herald states that by the hail storm, the grain fields of Daniel Dunn, Andrew Kershner, Jacob Funk, Jacob Meyer, George Heyser, Daniel and Martin Stutzman, Peter Noble, Martin Richenbach, John Moler, Dr. John C. Dorsey, John W. Kennedy, and a host of others in their neighborhoods, have all been injured more or less, and some are effectually destroyed as to induce their owners to plough them up for corn.

A hail storm prevailed on the same afternoon, over the belt of country from the mountain to Woodsboro' and Liberty, and about four or five miles north of Frederick, during which, hail stones measuring from one inch to an inch and a half in diameter, and weighing from one to three ounces, fell, doing great damage to the growing crops, killing poultry, and proving destructive to property in many other ways.

**Demanded for Medicine.**—The Boston (Me.) Journal complains, from the books of the agent appointed to sell liquor for medicinal purposes in that town, that there are 24,000 persons in the immediate vicinity who are diseased, or else they lie.



THE Whig voters of Adams county are requested to assemble at the places of holding their township elections in their respective boroughs and townships, on

Saturday the 13th day of June next, between the hours of 3 and 6 o'clock, P. M., to select delegates to represent each borough and township in a COUNTY CONVENTION which is hereby called to assemble at the Court house in Gettysburg, on

Monday the 14th day of June, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to nominate and present candidates to be supported at the approaching Election, and to elect delegates to be sent to the annual Convention of the County Committee, and to attend to such other duties as the interest of the party may require.

By order of the County Committee, A. R. STEVENSON, CHAIRMAN.

May 31.

## Congress.

At the coming election, members of Congress are to be chosen; and this District being now a safe one as regards its Whig character, the attention of the Whigs is already called to the consideration of the question—who shall represent us? The Whig County Convention of Franklin has instructed their conferees to support Mr. ROBINSON, of Chambersburg; a correspondent of the Bedford Inquirer names SAMUEL L. RUSSELL, Esq., of Bedford, as a suitable candidate; and the Juniata Sentinel brings forward the name of Mr. SILLERS, of that county; whilst communications in the "Star" last week, advance the claims of Col. J. D. PATTON, of Gettysburg, and Dr. MRCALFE, of the York Springs district.

These gentlemen are all "good men and true," have struggled long and manfully in the contest for Whig principles—and would make good Representatives. But we must be permitted to remark, and we do it with great deference to the opinions of others, that, in our opinion, the nomination of Col. PATTON, at this time, would be more generally satisfactory to the people of the District than that of any other. His energetic Whig character, sound practical mind, correct political judgment, and unexceptionable deportment, fit him admirably to represent us well and faithfully. The Colonel is well and favorably known in most of the counties of the District, and in this particular has the advantage over the others named, and we think, if unanimously recommended by our County Convention, as we have reason to think he may be, his nomination is a very probable event.

In these remarks we desire not to disparage any others; but shall cheerfully support any good Whig that may receive the nomination.

## Destructive Storm.

On yesterday afternoon week, a terrific storm of wind and hail passed over the country a few miles north of this place, which prostrated nearly every thing in its course. A large amount of fencing was thrown down, large trees uprooted, and much of the growing crop destroyed by the hail. In some places, too, the flood of water was so great, that nearly every thing was swept from the ground. The orchards suffered considerably.

## Illustrated New Testament.

This beautiful work, edited by Rev. Dr. MEAD, No. 185 Fulton street, New York, is now in progress of publication; and the Reverend gentleman is now in our place, obtaining subscriptions for the work, and will no doubt call upon our citizens this week. It is designed for families and Sabbath schools—the beauty of its embellishments and the neatness of its typographical execution being calculated to attract the attention of all classes. The work is highly recommended, and we would call the attention of the public to it. It is to be completed in twelve numbers at the low price of \$1.

**Hurley's Magazine**, for June, is on our table. This excellent periodical is being appreciated as it deserves—the regular edition now consisting of 300,000 copies.—The June number commences a new volume. The Editorial Department articles are prepared by six of the most accomplished gentlemen of the country, and at an expense of several hundred dollars for each Number.

## Bonnell's New Process of Flouring.

This new system just introduced by Mr. GEORGE BONNELL, at his mill at Locust Grove, is exciting considerable attention. We have used some bread from flour made by this new process, and find it a very excellent article. The great advantages to Farmers and Millers should, we think, awaken a general interest in the matter. It is, at all events, worth an examination.

All the districts of Massachusetts, which have thus far chosen Presidential Electors, have chosen men favorable to Mr. Webster.

**Letters from Mr. Buchanan and Gen. Lane.**—It is said that both Mr. Buchanan and Gen. Lane have replied to the letter of Mr. Scott, of Richmond, avowing themselves friends of the compromise.

The Democratic National Convention meets in Baltimore to-morrow, June 1st.—There is a great deal of speculation as to the probable nominee. It is generally conceded that Gen. Cass will have a majority of the Delegates, but as the two-thirds rule will not doubt be adopted, it is supposed he cannot reach that number, and that the choice may ultimately fall upon some other man than he or Mr. Buchanan, probably Judge Douglas, of Illinois.

The Whig National Convention will assemble in Baltimore on the 16th of June. The contest will probably be close between Mr. Fillmore and Gen. Scott; but we incline to the opinion that the latter will be nominated—having a majority of the delegates of the three great States, Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio.

The Legislature of Maryland is to adjourn to-day. We observe that on Wednesday last, a bill passed the House of Delegates, for the abolition of the manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors in the State. The bill provides for submitting the matter to the vote of the people at the next Presidential election.

A bill for the erection of a hospital for the insane, and appropriating \$10,000 as a commencement, also passed the House on Wednesday evening.

A fugitive slave, named James Phillips, was arrested at Harrisburg on Monday last, and after an examination was delivered up to his claimant, Mr. Fant, of Fauquier county, Virginia. Phillips has lived in Harrisburg for the last fifteen years, and has a family there. Measures are about to be taken to test the legality of the proceedings of Commissioner M'Allister in the case. The arrest has caused considerable excitement, and subscriptions are to be taken up to purchase the freedom of the fugitive.

Hon. Nor. Middleworth, Jno. W. Killinger, and James Fox are named as the whig candidates for Congress in the Harrisburg district.

**Reduction of Fare.**—It is stated that passengers are now carried from Cleveland to Philadelphia, by the Ohio and Pennsylvania and Central Railroad, for eleven dollars, the price charged from Pittsburg to Philadelphia. This is caused by the competition with the Dunkirk route to the East.

**Using Cancelled Postage Stamps.**—Within the last ten days the Postmaster at Utica, N. Y., has detected three persons who have used post stamps which have been used on letters, and made two of them pay the penalty of their fraud upon the department. The penalty is fifty dollars for each offence.

**A New Article.**—Cotton-belt mattresses are beginning to take the place of the older kinds in New York, because they are said to retain their elasticity longer, to be proof against vermin, are cleaner, more healthy, as well as easier to use, and almost fifty per cent. cheaper.

The overland emigration towards California and Oregon is beyond precedent.—It is estimated that one hundred thousand people are on their way. The restless temper of our Western settlers chafes at the contact of civilization, and pushes on to newer and wilder scenes; nor does it stop till arrested by the ocean. It only pauses upon the Pacific strand to scan the distance that divides it from the old seats of civilization. Not China nor Japan can long resist the influence of this spirit. Their exclusive policy is destined to fall before it.—Their venerable abuses will yield to the inevitable force of communication and association; their trade will be opened to the world, and their redundant population, going and returning, will mingle with our own, filling up our waste places here, and sending back the arts and letters and religion of the Western world.

"God works in a mysterious way, His wonders to perform."—and, although his grand operations are always going on, they are not so often plain to the mortal eye as they are now in the vast international changes and international fusion which are going on, and which embrace in their mighty plan, not merely the settlement of America, but the civilization of Africa and the redemption of Asia.—*Pennsylvania Journal.*

Mrs. Eden and her daughter were killed last week within eight miles of Lexington, (Ky.) under very distressing circumstances. Having been on a visit to town, they were returning home in a barouche driven by a son of the elderly lady, and when crossing the railroad a train of cars under full headway struck the vehicle, shattering it to pieces, and crushing and mangle the bodies of the ladies in a horrible manner. The son escaped unhurt.

**The Crystal Palace at New York.**—The stock for the erection of this building, \$200,000, it is said, has been all subscribed for, and the palace will be opened in May, 1853.

Thirty-four cars, containing 257 hives, 996 sheep, and 1,674 hogs, passed over the Erie Railroad to Dunkirk, on the 25th inst.

Mrs. Michael Quinn was burned to death in Charleston, on Saturday night, by the bursting of a camphine lamp.

**Quick Work.**—Two vines in our day.—Mr. Naham Thomas, of Plymouth, Mass., was divorced from his wife by the Supreme Court one day last week, and the same evening he was married to Mrs. Abby Kemp-ton.

**Mrs. Henry Clay.**—Col. Forney, in a letter from Washington to the Pennsylvania, states that Mrs. Henry Clay has never in her life visited Washington city, but would do so now were she not too old and feeble. He adds, however:

"A few days ago, she sent Mr. Clay a bouquet of flowers; but when they reached here they were faded—a melancholy evidence that both the giver and the receiver were fast hastening to that bourne whence no traveller returns. The old man, eloquent, held it to his lips for a few seconds, and said with mournful pathos, 'the perfume is almost gone.' But not so with his fame. That will live forever green in the memory of man. His physical frame will decay, but his great history will never be forgotten. Of him and of his place, in the regard of men, in the dim future, it may well be said:

"You may break, you may ruin the vessel if you will, But the scent of the roses will hang round it still."

[Mr. Forney is mistaken as to Mrs. Clay never having been in Washington. She accompanied Mr. Clay to that city nearly every winter when he was in the House, and when he was Secretary of State, she resided there. Her sojourns were the most agreeable given in Washington.]

**Passenger Contract.**—It is understood that the Pennsylvania Canal Commissioners have made a contract with Messrs. Dock & Bingham, of Philadelphia, to carry passengers over the Columbia and Philadelphia railroad, to the exclusion of all other lines. The exact terms have not yet transpired, but it is said that the State is to get \$1.64 on each passenger, and the contractors 41 cents.

**The Japan Expedition.**—It is stated on the authority of the officers of the Dutch frigate Prince of Orange, that the emperor of Japan has strongly fortified every part of his coast, and has a body of well equipped soldiers ready to give the American expedition under Com. Perry a warm greeting. The Dutch officers all think our force despatched to that quarter as utterly inadequate to the task of forcing an entry into the city of Jeddo.

**Southern travel** is now setting in northward in good earnest. Steamships Alabama, from Savannah, and Marion, from Charleston, which arrived at New York on Wednesday last, brought, for example, an aggregate of 250 passengers, among whom are many families from the Carolinas, from Georgia, Alabama and Louisiana, en route for the watering places. This is rather earlier than usual for the movements in that direction, but that is something nobody—certainly not the hotel keepers—will find fault with.

**Shocking and Fatal Railroad Accident.**—Boston, May 25.—Last evening, on the Fitchburg Railroad, at Waverly, Mr. William Sawyer, an eminent lawyer of Charlestown, whilst riding in an open carriage with his wife and three daughters, attempted to cross the track of the railroad, and came in contact with the down train, running at the rate of 40 miles per hour. The carriage was completely demolished, and Mr. Sawyer and his daughter were instantly killed, whilst the driver received fatal injuries, and Mrs. Sawyer had her skull fractured as to cause the brain to protrude.

The dreadful occurrence is attributed entirely to the rashness of the driver in attempting to cross the track.

## Horrible Outrage and Death.

PHILADELPHIA, May 26.—An old convict named John Burk, enticed a little girl, between 9 and 10 years of age, on Monday last, into the woods near Foxborough, and perpetrated a most brutal and horrible outrage on her person. The child when found could not stand, and after lingering in great misery died last night from the effects of the outrage. The wretch has been arrested, identified by the child before her death and committed for trial. It was with difficulty that the execution of summary vengeance on him by the father and friends of the child could be prevented.

**Destructive Fire—Twenty Horses Burnt.**—PHILADELPHIA, May 26.—The large stables of the Farmers' Hay Market Association, on the corner of Sixth and Brown streets, were destroyed by fire at 2 o'clock this morning. Twenty horses and one cow perished in the flames. The loss is \$5000, on which there is no insurance.

**Dialectical Attempt.**—On Thursday morning last, whilst the orphan children at the Protestant Episcopal Asylum, in Church street, Frederick, were playing in the school room, which Miss Posey, the superintendent, had locked, while she went to an upper room, the building was set on fire in the cellar, under the school room. Fortunately the cries of the children attracted the attention of a neighbor, and the flames were promptly suppressed.

**Wonderful Escape.**—A few days since, as the afternoon train of cars was coming to Wilmington, Del., and had reached a point a few miles this side of Marcus Hook, the engineer observed a little child about three years old, lying on the track, the whistle screamed, and the power of the locomotive was instantly reversed, but the little one, unconscious of danger, still remained on the rail, and the wheel passed over the side of the foot, and cut off the little toe.

**Potatoes a Profitable Crop.**—Mr. Robert W. Lewis, near Charlottesville, Va., planted last year on a piece of land less than an acre, upon which he had put fifty loads of manure, six bushels of Mercer potatoes, from which he raised three hundred bushels of very superior potatoes. Last week he sold a portion of them at \$1 per bushel.

## Hanover Branch Railroad.

The Hanover Spectator states that this road will be completed to that place within a month's time. In fact there are only four miles remaining to be finished, and the company, on its completion to Wise's on the York Road, two miles from Hanover, proposes running cars to that point, to convey passengers to and from Baltimore, and also for the transportation of flour, grain, lumber, coal, merchandise, &c.

## Small Note Law.—Evidence.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia county, it has been decided that the prosecutor under the small-note law is not a legal witness against the defendant, being interested to one half the amount of the penalty. The Judge held that the law having provided the action of debt as the form of remedy, it embraced the incidents of such action, in respect to the admission of evidence. This will prevent suits for the passing of the notes except the person prosecuting.

**Letter from President Fillmore.**—A letter written to Dr. Mitchell, of Philadelphia, near a year ago, by President Fillmore, was read at the late Whig meeting in that city. In returning his thanks for the flattering manner in which his administration had been spoken of, the President says:—

"I am far more anxious so to conduct it as to merit the approbation of my country, during the time I have to serve, than to continue it a day longer. Let the people select my successor, wholly uninfluenced by me, and if he be more honest and true to the constitution and country, I shall be satisfied. I ask no more."

## A Washington letter says—

Mr. Clay does not perceptibly improve or retrograde, while to the skillful and scrutinizing eye he is gradually failing. He still receives a few visitors, and sometimes engages in earnest conversation on matters of public concern.

The county court of Loudoun county, Va., has ordered the Sheriff to sell, for public hire, about nine hundred free negroes, who have neglected to pay their taxes. They are to be hired out at not less than ten cents a day until the debt is liquidated. In Virginia, they appear to have reached the "ten-cent" standard. Efforts to establish it in Pennsylvania will scarcely be successful.

According to the most correct estimates, five millions of dollars are annually lost in the city of New York through gambling, and one thousand young men are ruined during the same period. The name of the gentleman who keeps the account of the losses must be omitted for the present.

**Deaths from Cholera.**—The steamer Boston, arrived at Louisville, on the 20th inst., from New Orleans, lost 7 deck passengers from cholera. Francis Vorist, a citizen of Peoria, Ill., died of cholera on the 15th inst. The emigrants at St. Joseph, Mo., where the cholera had appeared, had encamped in the woods, and were recovering. The trains were beginning to leave for the plains.

**Singular Circumstance.**—Dr. A. Carl, of Greencastle, Pa., has a horse hitherto of a beautiful dun color with white mane and tail. By casting its coat this spring, it came out an iron grey, with dark grey mane and tail.

Mrs. Patience Taylor died on the 18th of April last, in Whitley county, Ky., aged one hundred years and eleven days.—She was the mother of nine children, every one of whom died of old age, she having survived them all.

**Windfall.**—Mr. Benjamin O'Donnell, a respectable citizen of the village of Jamaica, N. Y., who has been for the last eight years employed as a blacksmith, by the Long Island Railroad Company, received the gratifying intelligence on Wednesday last that property to the amount of \$100,000 had been bequeathed to him by a deceased relative in Ireland. He sails for Ireland this week.

**Importation of Nuns and Priests.**—Among the passengers who arrived at New Orleans on the 12th inst., in the French ship Belle Assise, from Havre, there were twelve nuns and twenty-seven Catholic priests. Their destination is Texas and Missouri.

**Death of a Child by Rats.**—A little child died in Boston, a few days ago, in consequence of rat-entering its cradle during the night, eating off one of its fingers, and gnawing the flesh of its arm to the bone, in a most frightful manner.

**Left in the Woods to Perish.**—On Saturday afternoon, two infants were found in the woods of Mr. Thomas Allibone, near Philadelphia, between the West Chester road and Baltimore turnpike. The babes are supposed to have been left there to perish. One of them was a boy apparently three weeks old, the other a girl, probably ten days or two weeks old.

**Melancholy End of a Citizen of Harrisburg.**—Last week a passenger on the Emperor to St. Louis to all appearances suffering with *navia pinta*, threw himself from the hurricane roof to the main deck, and was picked up insensible, but with the kind attention of Capt. Hopkins, and several humane passengers, he was soon restored to consciousness. He gave his name as Joseph M. Gorgos, from Harrisburg, Pa. He lingered about half an hour and expired.—*Pittsburg Union.*

## Effect of the Present Tariff.

We find in the Gazette of Utica a letter from a gentleman interested in the manufacture of woolen goods, who states that of over 300 sets of woolen machinery that 3 years ago were at work making broadcloth, only 34 sets are now used for that purpose; some are burned, others burst up, and others at work on other fabrics. On the whole, the writer says that one-third of the woolen machinery of the country is now idle, and, unless wool should decline 11 or 12 cents a pound from the price of last year, one-third more will be idle in less than six months. The price of labor in the mills is already reduced to the lowest notch, economy of every sort has been carried to the extreme of meanness, and unless the farmers can be made to suffer in the articles of wool the manufacture must stop. So great is the importation of foreign cloths under the present tariff, that American wool-growers and manufacturers must succumb.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

**Senatorial Terms Expired.**—The term of the following Senators expired with the last session of the Pennsylvania Legislature:

**Democrats.**—Thomas S. Ferson, Philadelphia county; Charles Fairley, Schuylkill county; Henry Fulton, York county; John W. Guernsey, of Tipton, Potter, McKean, Elk, Clearfield and Jefferson; J. Y. Jones, Montgomery; Henry A. Muhlenberg, Berks; William F. Packer, Centre, Lycoming, Sullivan and Clinton; Conrad Shimer, Northampton and Lehigh.

**Whigs.**—William Haslett, of Butler, Beaver and Lawrence; Benjamin Malone, of Bucks; John Walker, of Erie and Crawford.

A National Council of all the Roman Catholic Archbishops and Bishops in the United States which had been in session at the Cathedral at Baltimore during the preceding ten days, adjourned on Thursday week, after the celebration of High Pontifical Mass by Archbishop Kenrick, of St. Louis, and a sermon by Bishop Fitzpatrick, of Boston. The consultations of the Council were private, and its acts were not divulged, as they are to be sent on to the Pope at Rome, as supreme head of the Church on Earth, and must receive his approbation before they can be made public, or go into effect. Public religious services were held in the Cathedral several times during the session of the Council, and sermons were preached by Archbishop Hughes of New York—the Bishop of Louisville, Ky., and other dignitaries of the Church.

**The New Gold Dollar.**—The Philadelphia News notices a specimen piece of the new dollar gold piece, which has been struck at the mint, and forwarded to the department at Washington for approval. It is about the size of a dime, with an open centre of nearly the size of the present coin.—On the one side is the word "Dollar," under which is a wreath, and on the other side "United States of America, 1852."

The "Liquor Bill" which was last week vetoed by Gov. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, was afterwards introduced into the Legislature, in a new and amended form, and, having passed both Houses, has become a law by receiving the signature of the Governor. The alteration in the bill consists in striking out that portion which required the bill to be submitted to a vote of the people. The law is to go into effect in thirty days from the time of its passage.

The Duke of Wellington appears to be one of the greatest party goers in London. Only think of an old fellow of eighty-three years being out almost every night in the week at the fashionable balls and dinners of London!

The Columbia Railroad has been leased for a term of four years to Mr. J. Dock, by the Canal Commissioners, for the exclusive right to carry passengers. The power of the Commissioners to cede this right away is questioned in many quarters; while the propriety of it, judging from the public expression of opinion, is universally in the negative.

The New-York and Erie Railroad Company now refuse employment to any person who is accustomed to drinking intoxicating liquors. This is applying practically the stringency of the "Maine Law," before its enactment by the State. The affairs of the company generally, and the safety of life and limb of travelers, particularly, we should say, will not be injuriously affected by this arrangement.

Vineyards of immense extent are cultivated in the vicinity of Cincinnati, by German and other emigrants, who sell their products to the manufacturers, as is done in many parts of Europe, and the wines are becoming so popular that the present supply hardly meets the demand. The champagne now command fully the prices of the best imported.

John M. Clayton is industriously cultivating his farm in Delaware. This is a good example for all the other prominent politicians to follow. When they can contentedly labor in such a field, they will find some returns for their toil, and at less loss of character and conscience than all the political triumphs which they may hope to gain.

In Italy, Piedmont in Sardinia excepted, every 114th man of the population is said to be in prison. Every 400th man of the population is in exile. The ratio would be higher in France, higher still in Hungary, higher still in Poland, higher still in Hesse or Baden.



# HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY

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**MAGAZINE.**  
**T**HE Fourth Volume of *Harper's New Monthly Magazine* is completed by the issue of the present number. The Publishers embrace the opportunity of renewing the expression of their thanks to the public and the press, for the extraordinary degree of favor with which its successive numbers have been received. Although it has but just reached the close of its second year, its regular circulation is believed to be at least twice as great as that of any similar work ever issued in any part of the world.

The Magazine will be continued in the same general plan, and upon the same plan as heretofore. The same pains will be taken to furnish, at the lowest price, and in the most judicious and profitable manner, the greatest amount of the useful and entertaining literary productions of the present age. It will be by no means indifferent to the request of our readers, to make, periodically, a selection of the best of the literature of the week, primarily to place before the great masses of the people, a more judicious

country, and in every walk of life, the most attractive and instructive selections from the current literature of the day. No degree of labor or expense will be spared upon any department. The Magazine will contain original contributions, which will be constantly illustrated by the most successful illustrations by which *Every Body* is embellished are one of the best style, and by the most distinguished artists; the selections for its pages are made from the widest range and with the greatest care; and nothing will be left undone, either in providing material, or in its outward dress. No article will be accepted to any degree to make it more worthy the reasonable favor with which it has been received.

The Magazine will contain regularly as follows:

*Articles*.—One or more original articles upon some topic of general interest, written by some popular writer, and illustrated by true life scenes.

Second—Copious selections from the current periodical literature of the day, with tales of the most distinguished authors, such as Dickens, Bulwer, Lover and others, chosen always for their literary merit, popular interest, and general utility.

Third—A Monthly record of the events of the day, foreign and domestic, arranged with care and with entire freedom from prejudice and partiality of every kind.

Fourth—Critical notices of the books of the day, written with ability, candor, and regard, and designed to give the public a clear and reliable estimate of the important works constantly issuing from the press.

Fifth—A Monthly Summary of European Intelligence concerning Books, Authors, and what ever else has interest and importance for the cultivated reader.

Since "An Editor's Table" is in which some of the leading topics of the day will be discussed with ability and independence.

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The publishers trust that it will not be for them to reiterate their assurances that the number shall ever be admitted to the pages of the *Spectator* in the slightest degree inferior to the delicacy to any moral sentiment. They will seek steadily to exert upon the public a healthy, moral influence, and to improve the character, as well as the taste, of their readers. They will not be content with the mere display of the most

Harpers New Monthly Magazine is famous for its variety of the best day of the month, which has its day. Each Number will contain 144 of the best papers, in domestic columns; each year the magazine contains nearly two hundred pages of the choicest Miscellaneous Literature, Poetry, &c. Every number will contain numerous Pictures, Illustrations, and other Plates of the Fashions of the day. It contains also a full and complete Catalogue of the current Literature, and the prices of the most important books of the month. The volumes commence with the Publishers 1st Number, and are continued monthly.


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